

46th Year



JUNE 28, 1906

Number 26

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



APIARY OF A. W. YATES, OF HARTFORD, CONN.



MR. A. W. YATES AND QUEEN-CELL CUPS



American Bee Journal

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

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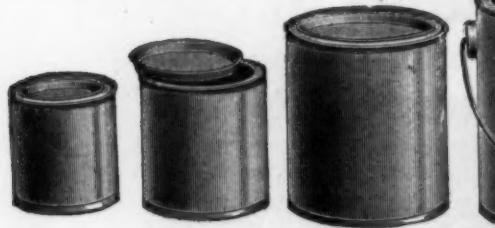
1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

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**FRICITION TOP CANS
FOR HONEY AND SYRUP**

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Contents of this Number

Illustrations—	
Apiary of A. W. Yates.....	1st Page
Gill, M. A.....	551
Segeiken, Henry.....	550
Slow-and-Easy Frame-Spacer.....	559
White, Frank B.....	554
Yates (A. W.) and Queen-Cell Cups.....	1st Page

Editorial Notes and Comments—

British Standard Frame.....	553
Caucasian Bees in Germany.....	553
Honey-Dew Without Aphides.....	553
Putting Wire-Cloth on Queen-Cages.....	553
Sugar for Queen-Cages in the Mail.....	553

Miscellaneous News Items—

Apiary of A. W. Yates.....	554
Committee to Spend League Money.....	554
Deaths from Bee-Stings.....	554
Fifth Annual Report of Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association.....	554
"Puck" Was Fooled—Not the Bees.....	554

Biographies of Beekeepers—

Gill, M. A.....	555
Segeiken, Henry.....	555

Contributed Articles—

Chrysanthemums and Perfumery Offered with Comb Honey.....	556
Prevention of Swarming When Working for Extracted Honey.....	555

Southern Beedom—

Bee-Keeping in Georgia.....	556
Bitter Honey.....	557
Reports and Prospects.....	557
Unsealed Brood On Outside of Brood-Nest to Prevent Swarming.....	557

Our Sister Bee-Keepers—

Acklin (Mr.) Death.....	557
Caring for Italian Queens.....	557
Honey-Paste for Hands.....	557
"Southern Beeom" Sister.....	557
Work-Shop Struck by Lightning.....	557

Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts—

Do Drones Fly Further than Workers?.....	558
Facing of Hives.....	558
Father Dzierzon and Longevity.....	558
Mating of Queens in House-Apiary.....	558
Relation of Swarming to Comb-Surface.....	558
Requeening.....	558

Canadian Beeom—

Bee's Acute Sense of Smell.....	559
Side-and-End Frame-Spacer.....	558

Convention Proceedings—

Can the Tariff on Comb Honey be Tinkered to the Advantage of the United States Bee-keeper?.....	560
National at Chicago.....	560
Short Cuts in Bee-Keeping.....	561

Dr. Miller's Question-Box—

Breeding from Good Queen, but Impurely Mated.....	562
Why Prefer Italians?.....	562

Reports and Experiences—

Bees Working Vigorously.....	563
Capping Box.....	563
Colonies Strong, and No Swarming.....	563
Cutting Section Foundation.....	563
False Indigo.....	563
Frost and Drouth—No Honey.....	563
Most Extraordinary Season.....	563
No Swarming Yet—Hope Varies.....	563
Perhaps a Superseded Queen.....	563
Prospects Good for Honey.....	563
Timothy Chaff for Packing Bees.....	563
Too Cold and Dry for Bees.....	563
Transferring Larvae.....	563

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee

Revised by Dadant—Latest Edition.

This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the American Bee Journal—Chas. Dadant & Son. Each subject is clearly and thoroly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helped on the way to success with bees.

The book we mail for \$1.20, or club it with the American Bee Journal for one year—both for \$2.00; or, we will mail it as a premium for sending us THREE NEW subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year, with \$3.00.

This is a splendid chance to get a grand bee-book for a very little money or work.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL

CONVENTION NOTICE.

National in Texas.—The National Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention Nov. 8, 9 and 10, 1906, in San Antonio, Texas. These dates occur at a time when the Texas Fair is in progress, and low rates will be in force, locally, for several hundreds of miles out of San Antonio, and, at the same time, there will be home-seekers' rates available from other parts of the country.

Flint, Mich. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

Engravings For Sale

We are accumulating quite a stock of engravings that have been used in the American Bee Journal. No doubt many of them could be used again by bee-keepers in their local newspapers, on their stationery, or in other ways. Also, if we can sell some of them it would help us to pay for others that we are constantly having made and using in our columns. If there is any of our engravings that any one would like to have, just let us know and we will quote a very low price, postpaid. Address,

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American Bee Journal

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The Earl Pratt Library Reports
Oak Park (Chicago), Illinois

Local Correspondents Wanted.

Send 4 cents for Outfit.

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American Bee Journal



Swarming Done Away With

The illustration shows one of the A. K. Ferris hives under process of manipulation. Every bee-keeper will be interested in reading about these hives arranged according to the Ferris' system for the Prevention of Swarming for Comb Honey Production.

The Non-Swarming articles by Mr. Ferris and Mr. G. M. Doolittle are proving exceedingly interesting. This great series is fully illustrated and will be continued throughout the remaining issues of 1906.

Among our other regular contributors are Mr. J. A. Green, Dr. C. C. Miller, E. W. Alexander, and many other bee-keepers of note.

No bee-keeper who will take time to look through one number of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* can satisfy himself that he does not need this "Journal of Profit."

We make it easy for you to give *Gleanings* a thorough trial; here's the offer:

A six month's trial trip, 25c.

If you will send in your remittance before the back numbers from April 1st, in which the introductory articles on the Non-Swarming series have appeared, are all gone, we will include these free of charge.

Gleanings in Bee-Culture MEDINA, OHIO

SECTIONS

Sections are in great demand at this season of the year. We are running full capacity, but can hardly supply the call for No. 1 Sections of all sizes.

Place orders at once, or you are apt to be disappointed. We have a very large supply of No. 2 grade of Sections. These Sections are as good as some offer for No. 1. Not being snow-white—but having a tinge of cream grades them No. 2. Give this grade a trial this season. It will cost you 25c a thousand less.

ALEXANDER FEEDER

We are prepared to furnish the Alexander Feeder. We make them 19 inches long so they may be used with either an 8 or 10 frame hive. With a 10-frame hive they will project 3 inches beyond the hive for feeding, and the block may be laid crosswise of the feeder or be cut off as preferred. With the 8-frame hive the feeder projects 5 inches and the block lies lengthwise. We soak the feeders in oil to prevent the feed from soaking in. Price, finished, including block, 25c each; 10 for \$2; 50 for \$9.

GERMAN BEE-BRUSH

Some months ago Mr. R. F. Holtermann called our attention to a bee-brush which he received from Germany, made of genuine bristle or horsehair. He had used one a whole season, washing it out often, and it appeared to be as good at the end of the season as at the beginning. He considered it so far ahead of anything he had ever seen or used that he wanted no other. We concluded if it was so good for him it must be equally good for others. We are now provided with a stock which we offer at 25 cents each; by mail, 30 cents. The bristles are black, and about 2 inches long, extending 8 inches on the handle. Made of white hair it would cost 5 cents more.

BRANCHES

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THE A. I. ROOT CO.
Medina, Ohio.



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Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year, by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn Street.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 28, 1906

Vol. XLVI—No 26

Editorial Notes and Comments

Sugar for Queen-Cages in the Mails

During the many years that we have had to do with mailing queen-bees, we have almost invariably found that queen-breeders put the right kind of sugar-candy in one end of the queen-cages in which they mail queens. However, occasionally we have received queens from breeders who evidently are somewhat new in the business, and do not understand the manner of making the right kind of queen-cage sugar-candy. Any of the standard bee-books give in full the method of making this candy. Of course, no up-to-date queen-breeder would be without all of the standard bee-books and bee-papers if he wishes to be up to date in his line of business.

We have received queen-cages that evidently had put in them simply granulated white sugar, for, by the time they arrived at this office there was about as much of the sugar at one end of the cage as at the other. In fact, the sugar and bees were pretty well mixed up. It was possible, after the card was taken off the cage, to shake practically all the sugar through the wire-cloth covering. It would not be surprising if many queens were lost in the mails when sent with such food.

Any bee-keeper contemplating going into the queen rearing and mailing business should get all the information possible, so as to conduct every detail of the business in the right way. By so doing frequent losses of queens may possibly be avoided.

Honey-Dew Without Aphides

Mr. C. P. Dadant, of Hamilton, Ill., sends us the following concerning his recent experience on this subject :

MR. EDITOR:—In an article which I sent you, I mention the fact that the bees were harvesting a sweet substance from the acorns on some of the oaks. I have since mailed you several twigs showing a good size drop of "honey" on some of the acorns. This substance has been produced so freely on one tree that a number of drops of it have fallen to the sidewalk, and the bees are now busy on this tree from early morning till night.

None of the so-called honey-dew can properly be called by that name, for the reason that it does not settle like dew from the atmosphere. In most cases, the sweet substance gathered by bees is produced by aphides or plant-lice, which eject it from their bodies, when it falls in the form of a very fine spray. This is the most common form of honey-dew.

In the present instance, however, there is no insect or louse of any kind, and the exudation from the oaks comes during a cold night following a warm day. This exudation is most profuse on the acorns, but the use of a magnifying glass reveals it also on the stem below and above the acorn. This is evidently the product called "mielee," by Bonnier. The most plausible explanation that can be given of this

phenomenon is that the cold of night shrinks the tender shoots of fresh growth, and that the sap which is ascending becomes unable to extend to the leaves on account of the contraction of the tissues, and exudes through the pores of the wood, by channels called "nectariferous tissues." We have often seen the bees working on the acorns during cool summer days, but have never seen the sweet exudation in so large a quantity as in this instance. The liquid is very sticky, and has a slight twinge of bitterness with the very plain taste of oak-bark.

For years discussions have taken place as to whether honey-dew was a real product of plants or whether it came through plant-lice. This instance proves that both views are correct, according to the circumstances. The aphides' production is much more common than the sap exudation.

C. P. DADANT.

The samples sent by Mr. Dadant are very fine indeed. The exudation is plainly visible to the naked eye, and also in sufficient quantity to taste easily. It is quite sticky to the touch, and, as Mr. Dadant says, has a distinct oak-bark flavor.

Caucasian Bees in Germany

More than a quarter of a century ago Caucasian bees were discussed in Germany, and Otto Luhdorff gathers up, in the American Bee-Keeper, some of the testimony concerning them. All united in pronouncing them phenomenally gentle. They were said to be much given to swarming, 5 colonies sending out 19 swarms, and 100 queen-cells in a single colony of moderate strength was nothing difficult to find. They varied much in color, there seeming to be a light and a dark variety. They were good defenders against robbers, and their activity indicated that they were good gatherers, but on this point testimony seemed lacking. Mr. Luhdorff concludes by saying :

There are no more Caucasian queens offered to-day in the bee-papers or catalogs in Germany. They seem to be forgotten, although in 1889 the papers were full of them. The principal races offered in Germany to-day are the common German black bee, the Italian and the Carniolan. The Italian and Carniolan queens seem to be at the head of everything, and liked the best.

The British Standard Frame

At a late meeting of the British Bee-Keepers' Association, after a full discussion, the standard frame, which has been in use in England for years, was unanimously endorsed. It is 14 inches long and 8½ deep, outside measure. The Langstroth frame—the one in most common use in this country—is 17½ x 9½, therefore 35 percent larger than the British standard. The 10-frame Cowan hive has the capacity of a little less than 7½ Langstroth frames.

Putting Wire-Cloth on Queen-Cages

We notice that some queen-breeders are sending out cages with light-colored wire-cloth instead of black. Perhaps they had not thought of it, but it is almost impossible to see the queen through the light-colored wire-cloth. We do not know why any queen-breeder should use anything but the black wire-cloth. Perhaps those who use the light-colored can give a good reason for so doing.

Here is another thing that needs a little attention : In cutting the wire-cloth for queen-cages we notice that some

American Bee Journal

queen-breeders are rather careless, and cut it wider than the cage. In handling such cages in the mails, the edges of the wire-cloth, where it is thus cut too wide, extend over on either side of the cage, and are quite sharp to the fingers. If anything, it would be better to cut the wire-cloth slightly smaller than the cage so this objection might be avoided.

We have also seen queen-cages that were covered with crumpled wire-cloth, which shows carelessness on the part of the queen-breeder. Nothing but straight wire-cloth should be used for this purpose, in order to have a neat package to go through the mails.



Committee to Spend the League Money.—Chairman R. L. Taylor, of the Board of Directors of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, has appointed N. E. France and W. Z. Hutchinson a committee to devise ways to spend the money (\$1400) which the National recently received from The Honey-Producers' League.

The Apiary of A. W. Yates. with a picture of himself holding a frame of queen cells and cups, appear on the first page. When sending the photographs, June 7, Mr. Yates wrote thus :

I send a photograph of my bee-yard, also one of a lot of queen-cells ripe and ready to cage in the nursery. I use the twin mating boxes, which I consider the best of anything I have before tried. I can get queens laying quicker in them, and keep them stocked more easily. These pictures were taken just after apple-bloom, on a bright, sunny day.

Bees have been a hobby of mine for 27 years, and I do not know how I should now do without them and the American Bee Journal.

A. W. YATES.

"Puck" Was Fooled—Not the Bees.—Mr. F. P. Daum, of Missouri, sends us this item from Puck—a joking monthly :

Some unprincipled agriculturists in the West are imposing upon their bees by giving them artificial honey-combs. It is a mean man who would fool an industrious but simple-minded bee, and when the deception is found out, we shudder to contemplate the result.

Probably that Puck writer has just heard of comb foundation, and got the idea that it was "artificial honey-comb." Of course, all bee-keepers know that this does not fool the bees, for it is made of pure beeswax, and is simply the impressions of the bases of the cells in the beeswax. But, of course, Puck must have its little joke, or at least try to have it. This time it was only "a try," for there is no joke about it at all—except that the Puck writer was fooled, instead of the bees.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association has just been gotten out at the American Bee Journal office, and mailed to members. It contains, among other things, reports in full of the last Illinois State, Western Illinois, Chicago-Northwestern, and National conventions; also 12 pages by N. E. France, Wisconsin's Foul Brood Inspector, on "Foul Brood and Other Diseases of Bees," showing how to detect and cure foul brood, etc. These 12 pages alone are well worth \$1.00 to any bee-keeper. The Report is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size.

Jas. A. Stone, Secretary of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, has this to say concerning the Report, and how it may be secured :

It was the order of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, at its last annual meeting, that cloth-bound copies of its Fifth Annual Report be made for all the members of the Association. Following these instructions there were 300 copies cloth-bound. As there are still a few copies of same in the hands of the Secretary, they will be sent out to those who first send in their fee of \$1.00 (which entitles them to membership, as well, in the National Bee-Keepers' Association for one year), and when they are exhausted paper-covered ones will be sent instead of the cloth-bound.

To those desiring the Report who are not members of the Illinois

Association, the paper-covered will be sent if they will forward to the Secretary 15 cents in stamps.

The Report shows 236 members (and other names have been received too late to get into the Report), contains 239 pages, and the pictures of the presidents of the National, Illinois State, Chicago-Northwestern, and Western Illinois Associations, respectively; also the picture of the old State House, now the Court House, where the last two meetings of the State Association have been held in Springfield.

This Fifth Annual Report is the best job we have ever had done. The quality of the paper is better, giving both the pictures and the print a cleaner and finer appearance.

JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

Route 4, Springfield, Ill.

The Canners Can Co. have been represented among our advertisers during the past 6 months. We trust that bee-keepers generally are patronizing them. They are the only manufacturers of tin cans, we believe, that have ever used the advertising columns of the American Bee Journal, at least to any extent. Although tin plate has gone up in price recently, the prices made by the Canners Can Co. to bee-keepers remain the same. This is certainly unusual, and it would seem that if they are willing to make less profit, bee-keepers should encourage them by sending in their orders. At any rate, we trust that those of our readers who need tin cans for marketing their honey will write to the Canners Can Co. for their illustrated circulars and prices, not forgetting to mention having seen their advertisement in the American Bee Journal. By so doing it will be a help not only to those who do this, but also to the Canners Can Co. and the American Bee Journal. Here is an instance where co-operation is an advantage all around.

White's Class Advertising Co., 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, gave their third Annual Round-Up and Banquet at the Auditorium Hotel, the evening of May 22—last month.

There were almost 600 present, being representatives of every field of endeavor associated with advertising effort. Mr. Frank B. White, President of the Company, welcomed the guests after the banquet, and introduced the toast-master, Hon. T. D. Harman, publisher of the National Stockman and Farmer. Among the speakers of the evening were Hon. W. B. Otwell, of Illinois, Hon. F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, and Hon. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut. The speeches were of a very high order. Following these were brief talks on various advertising subjects. It was the largest and most successful gathering of the kind ever known.

White's Class Advertising—a monthly publication devoted to the subject of advertising, and published by the Company mentioned—gives in its June issue a full report of the banquet and addresses delivered. The yearly subscription price is 25 cents, but the June issue alone is well worth that amount, though it can be had for 5 cents.

White's Class Advertising Co. devotes its energies to the development, preparation and placing of advertisements in agricultural publications mainly. It leads in ability and efficiency in its special line of advertising. If any of our readers desire to secure the best advice and help in the line of advertising in general farm publications, they can do no better than to write to this Company, and explain to them what they want done. As in cases of severe sickness or troubles in a legal way, it is best to consult the most expert physician or lawyer; so in advertising, the best is none too good; but in their special line, White's Class Advertising Co. is good enough, because it is the best.

Deaths from Bee-Stings.—We have received marked copies of newspapers lately telling of deaths of several persons as the result of bee-stings. We believe in each case the one who died from the bee-stings did not wear a bee-veil. Now, a good bee-veil costs only 50 cents. Why try to do anything with bees when not properly protected with a veil, when it costs so little? It doesn't pay to take any risk in working with bees, or when being around them.

See Langstroth Book Offer on another page of this copy of the American Bee Journal.

American Bee Journal



HENRY SEGELKEN

The honey commission firm of Hildreth & Segelken are one of the oldest in the business. They were requested to write a paper for the last National Convention. This is found on page 557, and also a late picture of Mr. Segelken, who is practically the firm. He wrote us as follows under date of June 11, when sending his photograph:

EDITOR YORK:—I will be 50 years of age on Nov. 16, next, and for an old chap I think my picture does not look quite as badly as I thought it would. Though we have been in the business 18 years, a large number of our shippers, especially in the South, we have never had the pleasure of meeting personally, and with your kindness they can now at least take a look at the man to whom they have been shipping so long.

There are really no other members in our firm now. My old, dear and beloved partner, Mr. L. L. Hildreth, died about 8 years ago. During all the years we were together not a hard word passed between us. After his death we had a special partner in Philadelphia, who died suddenly last fall. His capital remains with the firm, but on advice of attorneys and others we deemed it best to incorporate our firm, which was done last month.

We have always tried to do justice to everybody, and our success is wholly due to the good-will, confidence and esteem of our shippers all over the country, as well as to our customers, and we do not fear the future.

BY H. SEGELKEN.

In the New York Mercantile and Financial Times for May 19, 1906, a copy of which Mr. Segelken sent us, we find a reference to the incorporation of the firm of Hildreth & Segelken. From this publication we take the following paragraphs:

One of the most noticeable features of modern business life is the tendency toward incorporation. This is, as a rule, always a wise move. By means of incorporating the business of a concern is greatly solidified and widened in scope, as it were; the members are brought into closer touch with the business and each other, and additional capital may be secured at time required by the issue of new stock.

An interesting case in point is the incorporation of Hildreth & Segelken, of New York, located at 265 and 267 Greenwich street, and 82 and 84 Murray street, under the laws of this State, with a capitalization of \$65,000, under the old-style name. The business was established in 1888, and President Henry Segelken, of the new company, has been identified with the business for the past 20 years, and has been looked upon as an authority among the trade of this section for some time past.

The house occupies a prominent position in the trade, and its success may be attributed not alone to the long and thorough experience that has been brought to bear in the conduct of its affairs, but also to the excellence of its facilities. A special feature of the business is the selling of car lots.

The company are direct importers from Jamaica, San Domingo, Cuba and the West Indies, having their own buyer located at Havana, also Los Angeles, for the California product, which, with the Florida output, they ship to all parts of the United States, and export largely to England, Germany, Holland and Belgium. One of their specialties is the handling of comb honey of the highest grades, especially the New York State product.

The incorporation of the business was certainly a progressive move, and one that is destined to make Messrs. Hildreth & Segelken's presence strongly felt in the trade.

We are very glad indeed to present to our readers the foregoing account of the firm of Hildreth & Segelken, as they have for so many years quoted the New York honey market in the American Bee Journal, and at different times have patronized our advertising columns, which they are now doing to a limited extent. So far as we remember, we have not seen a single complaint against Hildreth & Segelken from any shipper of honey, etc., during all the time that we have been connected with the American Bee Journal, which now is over 22 years. They certainly have made a fine record, for, if any complaints were due them, we certainly would have heard of them during all these years. No wonder Mr. Segelken closes his brief letter to us with these words: "and we do not fear the future." Surely, any busi-

ness firm that deal justly, and make the interest of their patrons their first consideration, need not worry concerning their future.

M. A. GILL

On page 558 will be found a late photograph of Mr. M. A. Gill, of Longmont, Colo. He is one of the leading bee-keepers of that State, and one of the best convention men in all beedom. When sending his picture, June 11, he wrote these few words about his present honey prospect:

Our honey-flow is just coming on, and swarming as well. With 1000 colonies to handle, and 100 miles to drive each week, it amounts to a "strenuous life."

One year, we believe, Mr. Gill had 70,000 pounds of alfalfa comb honey. If we remember correctly, his whole family are interested in the bee-work. It is doubtless as "sweet" a family as is indicated by the number of colonies of bees they handle and the amount of honey produced when they have a fair crop. We trust they will be able to make a good report by the end of the present season.



Contributed Articles

Prevention of Swarming When Working for Extracted Honey

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes me to give the best method of preventing the swarming of bees when working for extracted honey, adding, "The bees are to be at an out-apriary."

Bees seem far less inclined to swarm when worked for extracted honey than when worked for section or comb honey, hence the prevention of swarming when working for extracted honey does not require nearly so vigorous treatment as when working wholly for section honey. In fact, my experience says that when a person has plenty of supers filled with drawn combs, so that each colony can be given 1, 2, 3, or even 4 hives full of frames of comb, giving these 1 at a time, a little in advance of their being filled with honey to the sealing point, there need be no treating for swarms in other ways, as not one colony in 50 will swarm when they are given hives of comb in this way.

As regards swarming, it matters not whether these combs are given in the way spoken of, or all at once, but better results in honey will be obtained when given 1 hive at a time, as the bees progress with their work in them, than will be the case if the whole number of upper hives filled with empty combs are given all at once.

That pioneer in bee-keeping, here in the east, Moses Quinby, told us as early as 1865, in his "Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained," that if a colony was placed in a large dry-goods box, and filled it with comb, such a colony would not, as a rule, swarm ever afterward; or words to that effect. He also told us, that if a swarm hived in this same box, which the first year built comb sufficient to fill only about 2,000 cubic inches of the large space, such a colony would generally swarm before they would add very much to the combs they already had. From this the correct inference was drawn that merely empty space in any hive, or in a super or supers, above the brood-nest, would not prevent swarming; but with the same space filled with empty combs, swarming was practically done away with. And in all of my experience with bees along this line I have found Quinby correct.

But there are very few at the present day, who wish to give comb-room in a big box, or even in 3, 4, or 5 hives set one top of the other in such a way that the queen has access to all of these combs, for in so doing

June 28, 1906

American Bee Journal

we are likely to rear a lot of bees during the honey harvest, by having a large amount of this comb filled with brood to be fed during the harvest, and then emerge into bees later on, to become consumers of the harvest after that harvest is past. Consequently, the most of our best apiarists of the present time use a queen-excluder between the lower hive, or brood-chamber, and the hives above, thus shutting brood out from all but the lower hive, or the one in which the colony wintered. By thus shutting the queen down to only one hive for her breeding, the prospect for swarms is enhanced, and with bees thus worked I find that from one-third to two-thirds of the colonies so worked are inclined to swarm, just in accordance with the season, and just in accordance with how nearly the bees are forced to near the sealing-point with the honey in the first story above the brood before another story is added.

I find honey is better ripened, if the first story put on is allowed to become sealed a little before another is added, and for this reason it is better to allow such sealing even if we do have to do a little work to prevent swarming, especially as such work saves a lot of useless consumers just after the harvest of white honey has past. In view of all this, I cage the queens at the time there is a desire to swarm on the part of many colonies, which is generally when the white clover harvest has reached its height, leaving them caged for 10 days, at the end of which time all queen-cells are taken from the brood-chamber and the queen released.

This course does not have the same effect when working for extracted honey, that it does when working for comb honey, especially where the bees must build a part or all of the comb in the sections, for with the caging of the queen a tendency comes to cease the building of comb as freely as is done when the queen is at liberty in the hive; while with combs already built, so that the bees have plenty of storing room, there seems to come no slack in nectar-gathering, as long as the bees have a queen, no matter whether she is at liberty or not. And if we clip the wings to all of our queens, if a few colonies begin to swarm before we think it time to make the general caging, the bees will not go away, and this swarming on the part of the few will be detected at the general caging, before any young queens will have time to emerge from their cells. So I leave this stopping-of-swarming part till I think it wise, according to the season to cage all of the queens, when the work is done and all over with at one visit to the out-apiary, and the queens all let out at one visit 10 days later.

Of course, where any colony has swarmed, the queen-cells used for this purpose must be taken off at the time of caging the queen, and then again at the expiration of 10 days, else we shall have swarming while the queens are caged, through these cells hatching, and a young queen leading off the swarm.

All who are familiar with the inside workings of the colony will see that the eggs which the queen would have laid during the time she is in the cage would give emerging bees just about the time the harvest from basswood would close, hence they would become consumers instead of producers, and for this reason we save more than enough from the consumption of honey to pay us for our trouble of caging the queens, cutting of cells, etc., while the colonies become ready for the buckwheat harvest just as well as though the queen had been laying all the time.

Of course, all will see that this is written from the standpoint of a locality giving a yield of honey from white clover, basswood, and buckwheat. In any locality where there is a steady, continuous yield of nectar from the beginning to the ending of the season, this cutting off of 10 days of eggs by the queen would result in a loss in honey rather than a gain, and should not be done. In such a locality, it is best to allow the queen to have access to all the combs given, and then extract from those not having brood in them, or from those having only sealed brood and those having only honey; for the extracting of honey from combs containing unsealed brood is a vexation of spirit to the one doing the work, and nauseating to any consumer of honey who is an onlooker.

Borodino, N. Y.

Chrysanthemums and Perfumery Offered With Comb Honey

BY G. C. GREINER.

YES, Mr. Hasty, for 2 cents a pound—which I am well satisfied I realize now by extra care in handling my goods—I would be willing to put your kind suggestions (page 408) into practice, and furnish a blue ribbon in the bargain. Always bear in mind that it is the fancy article, presented to the consumer in fancy style, that brings the fancy price. The job would not be finished, if we take pains to produce a fancy article and then handle it in a slipshod way; we would fall short of the most desirable part of all our toil's reward—the expected fancy price. It would be like the man who gets on board the vessel to take a journey across the ocean, and when in sight of the other shore, jumps overboard.

A great many failures in making satisfactory sales are directly due to this very point: The producer spends his time and labor, puts forth every effort to produce a fancy article, and then neglects the most important part of his business—of turning his crop into money at top figures. Make light of these points, if you please, but we are the losers by it.

Last fall, while standing in one of our city markets, persons came to my wagon repeatedly and inquired the price of my sections. I sold them at that time for 16 cents apiece, and the inquirer would say: "Well, your neighbor, a little ways down the line, asks only 15 cents for his."

In this case I would say: "I am not here to run my neighbor's goods, but compare them with mine, and then make your own selections; buy wherever you can to your best advantage." The inquirer would invariably take some of my fancily-put-up sections before leaving.

To be sure, the difference of one cent is a small affair, but the point is right here: I was all sold out before I left the market, and my neighbor had his honey left on his hands.

After I sold out I took a walk down the line to have a neighborly chat with my rival (?), and found him fully disgusted with the honey market. He said he had sold only one or two sections all the forenoon, and it would be the last time that he ever brought any more honey to that market.

It was plain enough to see the cause of this difference in our day's experience. The quality of our friend's honey was in every way as good as mine, but his sections were unsightly, covered with propolis—just as they were taken from the hive, and no provision was made to furnish a safe way of taking them home. If this friend had been a little more particular in preparing his honey for market; if he had kept one eye on Mr. Hasty's suggestions along the line of chrysanthemums and perfumery, he would undoubtedly have fared a little better in disposing of his goods.

La Salle, N. Y.



Conducted by LOUIS H. SCHOLL, New Braunfels, Tex.

Bee-Keeping in Georgia

MR. SCHOLL:—I am a native of Texas (was brought up there), and was connected with bee-keeping there 4 or 5 years about 26 years ago, and it was there I learned to love bee-keeping, and at that time I was familiar with bee-keeping in many sections of that State, as we traveled and lived mostly in an ox-wagon.

I am to be in Texas some time this year on business, and if I have a chance I want to visit many of the bee-keepers. The greatest thing we are doing over here is keeping quiet. In regard to myself and my business, I will say I am not much of a bee-keeper, but my business is a paying one. I operate every line of bee-keeping. Other bee-keepers are doing well, and in all we have about 1900 bee-keepers, mostly old style, but get good returns from their apiaries. Our bees

American Bee Journal

at present are in the best shape. We have no very large bee-keepers, as we have no great honey-plants here. The galberry plant is what settled me here.

I might send you some photographs later, and may write a little for you at odd times.

Our association has done a great work. We hope to have a good meeting this fall. Come down. We want to get bee-keeping on a better paying basis, and are hard at work to that end.

I will write you again at my earliest convenience.

J. J. WILDER.

A brief write-up of your 5 years' experience in keeping bees, traveling and living in an ox-wagon in our State of Texas 26 years ago, I am sure would be interesting to most of us tenderfeet of nowadays. Perhaps you would find time to jot it down some time and send it along. Those photographs and other writings will be greatly appreciated in "Southern Beedoom," for you see the entire South is included in "Southern Beedoom."

Will you be kind enough to send us the names of the officers of your association, and also the time and place of the next meeting, with the program?

You are on the right "track," and may Georgia soon be upon a high basis as an apicultural State. Hard work to that end should certainly accomplish it.

Unsealed Brood On Outside of Brood-Nest to Prevent Swarming

As everybody who has bees has a plan to keep them from swarming, I will tell mine. We have practised it for 3 years, and where we followed it up carefully we have not had a swarm, and have had from 150 to 600 colonies of bees. The plan is this:

Simply keep open brood on the outside of the brood-chamber, and sealed brood in the center. Work through the yard from 6 to 8 days; keep all queen-cells cut down. It is my experience that the bees will not swarm if there is open brood in the outside frames. The natural condition of a colony of bees at swarming is all sealed brood outside of the brood-nest and open brood in the center. So just change it. Cut down all queen-cells, and I will guarantee no swarming until the open brood is sealed on the outside frames.

W. T. BRITE.

Verdi, Tex.

Reports and Prospects—Bitter Honey

The weather so far has been very unfavorable this spring for bees, there being too much rain and cool nights. However, it looks a little more favorable now. Corn has begun to tassel, and horsemint is in bloom. The last 2 seasons have been very poor here for bees, except last fall, when there was a very good honey-flow, but the honey was so strong it was like eating red-pepper, and I can't account for it, unless it was from smartweed; but it has been here all the time, and I never saw any honey like it before.

Lone Oak, Tex., June 10.

H. L. RUSSELL.

Bees have been on a boom for 2 weeks. Never in my 35 years of handling the honey-bee have I seen as good a honey-flow first from locust. Poplar is now coming into full bloom. The fields are white with white clover, and blackberry is in full bloom. Raspberry and swamp-dogwood also are in full bloom, all yielding an abundance of nectar. The weather has been fine up till to-day; it is raining now, which is bothering the bees some, but my 50 colonies are all in fine condition for gathering nectar, and do not seem to have any desire to swarm. I hope for an old-fashioned honey-yield this season.

Mast, N. C., May 28.

A. J. McBRIDE.

Bees have not done well here for 2 years on account of cold, rainy and late springs, giving very little surplus honey. A good many starved out. I have 11 colonies in 10-frame Langstroth hives. They are storing some nectar from horsemint and corn-tassel. This is a poor location for bees. Those who have bees here keep nearly all of them in old box-hives, and will not read bee books or papers, as I have tried them. I expect to read the American Bee Journal as long as I can pay for it. May it live long.

Jonesboro, Tex., June 11.

J. M. COOPER.



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Work-Shop Struck by Lightning

May 23, during a severe thunder-storm, our work-shop was struck by lightning. Fortunately it did not catch fire. It would have been rather a serious affair for us had it burned, as all our supplies, including about 25,000 sections all ready for the bees, were stored there. I think I never before realized what a force there is bottled up in lightning, until I looked around at the way things were splintered. It seemed to strike in several different places on the inside and on each side of the roof. But we considered ourselves fortunate when we thought of what the loss might have been. The damage was more than covered by insurance, but we did some lively hustling to get the piles of supers covered up to keep them from being ruined by the rain which poured through the broken roof.

Honey-Paste for the Hands

Honey-paste for whitening and softening the hands: Rub together 1 pound of honey and the yolks of 8 eggs; then gradually add 1 pound of oil of sweet almonds, during constant trituration; work in 8 ounces of blanched and ground bitter almonds, and perfume with 2 drams each of attar of bergamot and attar of cloves. This makes quite a large amount. It would be better to experiment with half of the portions. Red, rough hands must be kept out of hot water as much as possible. When bathing, use the very purest soap you can find, and be sure to dry the surface of the hands thoroughly.—MMR. QUI VIVR, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Acklin's Death

The news of Mr. Acklin's sudden death came as a great shock to his many bee-keeping friends. At the Chicago convention of the National, last December, he seemed the very embodiment of strong, vigorous manhood. The earnest sympathy of all the sisters go out to Mrs. Acklin and Miss Ethel in their great sorrow.

A "Southern Beedoom" Sister—Caring for Italian Queens

Now, see here, Mr. Scholl, don't you think it naughty of you to try to lure the sisters from their very own corner, to go South, as you did on page 507? Then, do you really think it gentlemanly not to answer a lady when she asks you a very direct question? Mrs. Williams asked you, "Can I take brood out of one or two hives and put it into a new hive, and put the ordered queen with them?" Of course, take some bees with the brood. I want Italian queens, but do not like to destroy the common queens." And never a word of reply did you give her. Of course, we will forgive you this time, if you are truly sorry and promise to do better in the future. What say you? are you going to be good?

If Mrs. Williams will stay in her own corner she may have her questions answered more promptly. And to save her the trouble of asking again it may be well to answer right here and now:

Yes, you can do that way; only if you take no precaution the bees that you take with the brood will be likely to desert it, if you have only 2 or 3 frames of brood. So it will be well for you to imprison the bees for 2 or 3 days. A good way is to stuff green leaves or grass into the entrance, then if you forget to open it in 2 or 3 days the green stuff

American Bee Journal

will have dried so that the bees will easily open it for themselves.

But don't you want to have more than a nucleus for your new queen? If you do, you might proceed in this way: Find the old queen; take the frame of brood she is on with its adhering bees, and put them in a new hive. Put this new hive in place of the old one, and set the old one on a new stand, giving it your new queen in its cage. You will thus allow the new queen to start housekeeping with a full force. There will also be the advantage that the field-bees will all have gone to join the old queen on the old stand by the time the new queen is out of her cage, and the younger bees will be more friendly to the stranger.

If you want to make it easier to find the queen, you can vary the program. Instead of taking any bees and queen with the frame of brood, brush off all the bees and put into the new hive the frame of brood without any bees, setting the old hive on the new stand as before. The fielders, as they return with their burdens, will enter the new hive, and a day or two later there will be only the younger bees in the way when you seek the queen to return her to the old stand. If you put the new queen into the old hive at the time you put the old hive on the new stand—and it will be quite proper to do so—you must have a piece of tin over the candy in the cage, or have it arranged in some way that the bees can not get at the candy to liberate the queen until the old queen is removed.

Now Mr. Scholl can take his revenge by giving a better plan.



The "Old Reliable" as seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

Do Drones Fly Further than Workers?

That proof on page 421, that drones fly further than workers is hardly proof as it stands. "Quite a long distance" is a very indefinite term; and I'll whack my indefinite "guess" against it. To start with, it's very improbable that drones are superlatively enduring on the wing, as compared with workers. I'll guess that the "quite a long distance" was not much over a mile, perhaps less. And the reason no workers returned was not because it was too far, but because they were unfamiliar with the territory. And the reason they were unfamiliar there was that, so far that season, nothing good enough to draw them had been in bloom in that particular territory. The drones were familiar with the territory because their daily play-ground happened to lie in that region. I infer from what I have read that it is common for drones to have a chosen spot, some distance from home, where they usually go when they come out for a long flight—other drones from all colonies within a mile or two usually joining them.

Mating of Queens in House-Apiary

Frank Kittinger is hardly correct, that hiving on the old stand obviates all mating of queens in a house-apriary. The queen hived there each year must needs get old and die—and the queen the bees rear to supersede her has to run her chances of getting the right one in a street of entrances. Page 422.

Father Dzierzon and Longevity

The inventors of the movable frame, and of the extractor, and of comb foundation, and possibly a few others, did more to bring in the cash to those who keep bees for a living than did Dzierzon; but his discoveries by far lead all others in importance to the biologists and other scholars of the world. Surely our sympathy, even if unspoken, should go out to him in his "days of darkness," as Solomon calls them. Sad. Feet too tender and weak to walk around; eyes too dim to read; ears too dull to listen to reading—and

not 100 yet till Jan. 16, 1911. (And this is the port youth sets sail for.) Let us hope for him that he can still think with enthusiasm—and worship at a never-to-be-taken-away mercy-seat. The pleasure of thought is a high order of pleasure to those who have gone that far. We would fain get some comfort out of that, both for him and ourselves. Alas, it may be as liable to failure in senility as sight and hearing are. My experience rather makes me think that that is the case, indeed. But having partially failed, it seems to be capable of coming back. Sight also sometimes fails and then comes back again; and vigor of thought comes back easier than sight does, we hope, and far easier than hearing does. A neighbor of mine, whose funeral service I conducted, came within less than a year of the 100-year mark; and in his case the "days of darkness" were of a very mitigated sort. Do we want to join the Two Hundred Year Club—which same implies the definite and steady effort to get ourselves into the second century of corporeal life? Notwithstanding the menacing shapes seen in the mists out that way, I think I'll join. There is no Be-a-boy-again Club to join. Here's for 1941! Page 422.

Relation of Swarming to Comb-Surface

Mr. C. F. Smith's figures quoted on page 423, I suppose, are for but one year. Even at that they are important. Of 7-frame hives 95 percent of them swarmed; of 8-frame hives 85 percent swarmed; of 9-frame hives 70 percent swarmed; of 10-frame hives 55 percent swarmed; of 12-frame hives 33 percent swarmed. Here is a consistent decline of swarming corresponding with the increase of comb-surface. Verification of these figures (or the contrary) is valuable work for those students who want to be doing something of public value. But, as Mr. Dadant suggests, it's no fair trial to add combs to the brood-chamber and leave the supers no more roomy than a 7 or 8 frame hive would have.

Facing of Hives—Requeening

In a French apiary one hive faced the south while all the rest faced the east. This one prospered greatly and exceeded its fellows in yield of surplus. Adrian Getaz seems to consider the case a puzzle. Easy puzzle to me, as I have had a somewhat similar case. A solitary colony faced south (or west) in a big apiary faced east steals bees from its neighbors dreadfully during winter-flights. Mutual good fellowship is apt to prevail in winter. Flight begins with all east entrances warm in sunshine. Before the bees get ready to go in all entrances are chill in shadow except that one. That one becomes a jolly rallying place for a great population besides its own; and they end by going in there for keeps.

We should try to be reasonable creatures and not make our decisions of the iron-clad variety. Mr. Getaz illustrates this when he remarks that two of the reasons why he wants a young queen in each hive every single year do not exist at the Dadant apiaries. That hints that some may requeen every year, and some never requeen, without any sharp disagreement being necessary. Page 423.



Conducted by MORLEY PETTIT, Villa Nova, Ont.

Side-and-End Frame-Spacer

FRIEND PETTIT:—I have been reading with interest the "Canadian Beedom" in the American Bee Journal. This week's issue is just to hand, and I was much interested in your discussion of frames and spacers. I use all Hoffman frames, and the first I made had the V-edge. I won't make any more of them, but get along fairly well with those having a flat bearing. I notice you are inclined to regard with favor the new metal spacer for Hoffman frames, and they may be better than I think, but I am of the opinion they are no improvement over the wood bearing. If those little projections came out abruptly

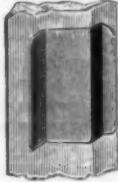
American Bee Journal

they would be all right, but they don't. There is a sort of a prop at each side, and when the two spacers come together there will be a space formed varying from a bee-space to nothing, which, I think, will be filled with propolis. Perhaps this will better illustrate what I mean:



You see, the two spacers coming together form that V-space at A, which is going to cause trouble.

The nail or staple spacer does not suit me in many respects, and thinking that a spacer having almost a knife edge for a bearing would be better, I experimented a little along that line. I am mailing a sample under separate cover. The few I have in use are home-made and tedious to make, but I think they could be made at a supply factory at a small cost. You will see by this one that they are both a side and end spacer, and are put on each end of the frame at opposite corners. The few I have are very satisfactory, and as soon as possible I will use them entirely. The bearing is so small that there is practically no trouble from propolis.



If you see any fault with this spacer please say so.
Palermo, Ont., April 27. H. A. SMITH.

With me the Root spacer is an experiment, but looks good. I can report later. The objection to a square top and bottom projection is that it would catch in removing the frame or replacing it in the hive. The spacer is, to me, no better than a staple. My top-bars are only $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch deep, $\frac{5}{16}$ below the lug; end-bars $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick. Your spacer has a $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bend which throws it just inside the end-bar. With $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bend it might be all right, but difficult to fasten to the frame. I do not want end-spacers; prefer a full-length lug.

The Bee's Acute Sense of Smell

A long time has passed since the days when I began my study of bees and flowers by way of preparing my thesis for the doctor's degree, writes Gaston Bonnier, of the Academie des Sciences in La Revue. I had been taught that the reciprocal adaptation between insects and flowers, and the attraction of bees by the colors of flowers, were well established facts. I was convinced in advance, and with the enthusiasm of youth I believed that my observations and experiments would at all points confirm these propositions by lending them new proofs. The good Decaisne, somewhat skeptical on this point, concealed his suspicions and encouraged me in my work. When I came to see him, after several months spent in Normandy with a Norman bee-keeper, I brought him the first results of my researches and confess genuine despair and the beginnings of disillusionment. All my observations and all my experiments contradicted the theory of reciprocal adaptation, and especially contradicted the role attributed to the colors of flowers as sign-boards to attract the bees. "Keep on with your work," said Decaisne, hardly able to conceal his satisfaction. "Keep on with your work; it is more interesting than you believe."

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

I accordingly kept on. After numerous observations, I made out a list of plants whose dark or green colors are scarcely visible at all, but which are all richly stocked with honey and constantly visited by bees or other insects in search of nectar. To this I added that of the trees on whose leaves the bees alighted in search of sweets—leaves colored precisely as are the honey-bearing leaves about them—and all the plants to which honey-seeking insects go to find nectar, apart from the flowers, in various portions of the plant which have no color are almost invisible, yet which contain the "extra-floral" honey.

Alongside this list I prepared another, equally long, containing the names of brightly-colored flowers with brilliant petals, but having no secretion of sugary liquids, and consequently never visited by bees or other insects in search of honey.

As for the experiments, I made extremely varied ones, and they led always to the same result, namely, that there was no correlation between the presence of a bright color and the bees' search for sweets. I cite a single example. I placed little squares of different colors on the uniform green background of a field, each square, whether red on a green background or green on a green background, being at the same distance from the hives. Then I placed the

same quantity of syrup or honey in the middle of each square. The bees discovered these various deposits of sweet liquid with unvaried promptitude, and collected in practically the same number upon the different squares, the color having absolutely no influence upon their search. The red on the green background attracted them no more than did the green on the green background, or the syrup on the grass itself in an equal quantity.

THE SCIENTIST'S DEDUCTIONS.

The result of all my experiments was as follows:

"There is no relation between the development of color in flowers and that of nectar in flowers."

"Under like conditions the most brilliantly colored flowers are not the ones most frequently visited by the insects."

"The visibility of flowers is in no wise proportionate to their adaptation for cross-fertilization."

"Insects collect in the greater number wherever the honey is most abundant, the richest in sugar, and the most convenient to get at."

Then appeared my "Memoire sur les Nectaries," including a chapter on bees and the colors of flowers, whereupon I was loaded with a wonderful assortment of unpleasant epithets, coming chiefly from German scientists. In the Revue Scientifique appeared an unsigned article in which I was ferociously assailed, though the author did not take the trouble to cite a single observation or a single experiment in contradiction to my conclusions. I went to see M. Alglave, who then edited that review. He gave me no explanation, and simply said: "You are attacking a theory sustained by Darwin; therefore you are not one of us; that is enough."

Why can't a man be an evolutionist without having to accept Sprengel's theory of the adaptation of flowers? That is a mystery, but the fact remains. These adepts are more extreme royalists than the King himself, for Darwin always made cautious reservations, and cited facts in contradiction to his theory; but, according to my enemies, the sacred edifice of evolution must not be touched even when one seeks to rid it of an ill-cut stone that spoils its beauty.

And yet no experiment worthy of the name, and no serious observation whatever, were brought forward to contradict the results I have just stated.

CONTRARY OPINIONS.

Although certain authors, like MacLeod and Felix Plateau, concluded from their observations and experiments that the colors of flowers had no appreciable influence in attracting the bees, others expressed a contrary opinion, and very recently Mlle. Wery reached the astonishing conclusion that the colors of flowers exerted an attractive force of 80 percent as compared with the attraction exerted by honey, pollen, and fragrance combined.

The researches of M. Felix Plateau, who is a professor of the University of Ghent, are really important, as his observations are very numerous and his experiments extremely varied. The author begins by an extremely detailed verification of one of the points I had demonstrated, that the bees show no preference and no antipathy for the different colors displayed by the flowers of different varieties of the same species. On the other hand, M. Plateau takes up the list I made of plants with dark or green flowers that are laden with honey and frequently visited by insects, and corrects it at certain points quite justly, at the same time extending it considerably according to his direct observations and those of several other naturalists, among them MacLeod.

But the Belgian scientist did not content himself with mere verifications. He manufactured artificial flowers (the cleverest imitations possible—no matter what his enemies may say—in paper or in cloth), and the bees never came near them. He made others out of living leaves with natural vegetable odor, but no bright color. If honey was put into them the bees came to these sham green flowers; if the honey was taken away they cut them off their calling list. If no sweetened liquid was put into them at all the bees gave them the cold shoulder from the first.

Then the honey-bearing portion of natural flowers was recovered without injuring the gorgeously colored corolla, and insects in search of honey never alighted upon these mutilated flowers. If, on the other hand, bright and nectar-laden flowers were hidden away under green foliage, the

American Bee Journal

bees cleverly discovered the nectar in them, invisible though they were from a distance, and came to get it.—Translated by the Boston Transcript.

(Concluded next week.)



NATIONAL AT CHICAGO

Report of the 36th Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 19, 20 and 21, 1905

[Continued from page 541.]

The Secretary read the following paper by Hildreth and Segelken, of New York on

CAN THE TARIFF ON COMB HONEY BE TINKERED TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPER?

There is not very much to be said in answer to a question of this kind; principally for the reason that there are very few markets, if any, which are shipping comb honey into this country in competition with the American produced article. We have noticed in some of the bee papers some comments upon this subject and it appears to be a question of some importance to some of our domestic bee-keepers, who seem to be scared and afraid that foreign comb honey will eventually flood the American markets, and thereby lower the price of the home product.

We are of the opinion that there is no necessity nor good reason for anxiety on the part of our bee-keepers, who seem to be laboring under the impression, and have an idea, that in the West India Islands honey can be produced in abundance and at very little expense; but they do not take into consideration the drawbacks and disadvantages which beset the Cuban or West Indian producer. Cuba is perhaps the only country which is sending comb honey to the United States. This country has been attempting to produce comb honey for the past 3 or 4 years without very much success up to the present time. The principal reasons for the non-success is that most of the honey produced in Cuba has been produced in what is known as the Cajacriolla, or native hive, which is composed mostly of logs formed in a triangle, with a rock for a top, or some similar device. In such an apiary as this, a person of ordinary intelligence can understand that comb honey cannot be produced.

There has, however, been an evolutionary movement among the bee-keepers of some understanding, on the subject of apiculture, to use what is known as the "Sistema Americano," which, when translated, would be recognized as our own modern bee-keeping system. It is difficult to say what percentage of producers are using modern methods in Cuba, but it is safe to say that not more than one-third.

Then bee-keepers' supplies cannot be purchased in Cuba as cheap as they can in the United States, for the reason of the excessive ocean transportation charges and the high railroad charges after the goods have reached Cuba. It would, therefore, be in order to say that bee supplies would cost the Cuban producer, delivered at his apiary, 20 to 25 percent more than the cost of the American bee-keeper in his own country.

After considering the cost of the material for the production of comb honey, the next point to consider is the labor. The native bee-keeper in Cuba knows nothing about the production of comb honey, and his experience up to the present time has not been much of a success. Some few parties who are producing comb honey in Cuba are only able to do so with the aid of expert American honey-producers. To the ordinary bee-keeper this is impossible, owing to the large share of the production that would be necessary to give to such an individual, or the comparative-

ly large salary which would need to be paid. There are, therefore, but very few native honey-producers who are enterpriseing to this extent, most of the comb honey being produced by Americans in Cuba. The cost of producing comb honey in Cuba is always estimated by the value of the extracted honey, and wax that would be used in the production of the comb honey, plus the additional cost of labor, and when this is figured down to a true basis, comb honey cannot be produced for less than 7 cents per pound, to any advantage, no matter what the grades may be. Where the price is lower than this, it is much more advantageous to produce extracted honey and beeswax.

There is another point to consider, which is not capable of exact calculation, but every bee-keeper who has ever produced honey in Cuba has stated that when producing comb honey, the result is considerably less pound for pound, than when producing extracted honey and wax. This would necessarily bring the comparison average still higher than the estimated cost.

The freight from inland points in Cuba to the city of Havana, which is the principal shipping center for honey, is higher than that in the United States, and the ocean freight rate would figure about 15 cents per shipping-case, or an average of about $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound; in addition to this, the duty would amount to 1 1-3 to 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Assuming that honey could be purchased at the same comparative cost on the basis that we have already estimated—7 cents per pound—and adding the charges mentioned, it will be readily seen that Cuban comb honey cannot compete with American produced comb honey.

Furthermore, it must be taken into consideration that Cuban comb honey cannot reach the American markets as early in the season as our domestic product. Domestic comb honey reaches our various markets, say from the latter part of August up until November. The season in Cuba, if favorable, does not commence before the middle of October, and very often there is no honey-flow to any extent until November or December. It is safe to say that comb honey from Cuba cannot reach our markets before December, and generally not before January. By this time, in ordinary seasons, unless there is a large crop throughout the United



HENRY SEGELKEN

States, which rarely, if ever, happens, the domestic crop is, or should be, well cleaned up. Of course, there are always some bee-keepers who will hold on to their honey instead of selling at fair market value when they have an opportunity. It may be somewhat out of place to make mention of this matter here, but, nevertheless, it is a fact which should be taken into consideration. Those bee-keepers have a perfect right to hold on to their honey for better prices, which, however, as our experience for 20 years has taught us, are very seldom, if ever, realized. It is such honey which is being held that may come into competition with the Cuban product.

Years ago there was practically no demand for comb honey after the holidays, and whatever was unsold by Jan-

American Bee Journal

uary 1st, was considered dead stock and was a drug on the market. Slowly and gradually there has been a change, and there is now a demand for comb honey from January until May, although prices may generally rule lower than those obtained in the early fall. Therefore, it is only this late market, or spring market, on which the Cuban bee-keeper can depend for the sale of his product, and he must be satisfied in realizing whatever the market will warrant.

The Cuban bee-keeper is not bedded on roses, even if he walks under palms. The high cost of the supplies, inland freight-rates, ocean-rates, high labor, import duty, and the late market, are against him. Why then, we ask, should the American bee-keeper fear this competition?

In conclusion, a further point to consider with regard to the question of raising the tariff, is, that it must be remembered that our tariff treaty with Cuba is a reciprocal one, and were we to make it prohibitive by increasing our tariff in the United States, upon what little comb honey there is shipped from Cuba, there is no question but that the Cuban government would fail to see the justice of such reciprocity. Our manufactured exports from this country to Cuba amount to an item by which the honey-production in this country cannot be compared, and if the tariff on comb honey should be tinkered to the advantage of the United States bee-keeper, there is no doubt that the tinkering would be very much to the disadvantage of our other commercial interests, which facts will no doubt receive the proper consideration if such a Bill were introduced into our Congress.

We do not desire to decorate ourselves with strange feathers, and wish to say that some of these facts in regard to the condition in Cuba, have been given us by parties who are thoroughly acquainted with the situation. As far as we ourselves are concerned, we have endeavored to state the facts as they exist, without any prejudice or partiality on our part.

The answer to your question is, therefore, "No."

HILDRETH & SEGELEN.

Mr. Hilton read a paper by Mr. M. A. Gill, of Colorado, on

SHORT CUTS IN BEE-KEEPING

In practicing the short cuts in bee-keeping the first thing to commence upon is yourself. Don't go into the battle and find that you are out of information and ammunition; be prepared, and then don't worry. It is a fact, perhaps, that no class of men worry so much about the weather as bee-men. Who was it that said:

As a rule, man's a fool;
When it's hot, he want it cool;
When it's cool he wants it hot;
Always wanting what is not;
So, as a rule, man's a fool.

Remember that the sun is everlasting, and that the clouds are only temporary, and that it is best to turn them wrong side out, occasionally, so that you can see the silver lining; and when you cannot count your profit count your other blessings. That was the only way I could get any comfort this season, when I figured up that my sales had been \$400, and my expenses, \$1,500.

In giving my ideas of the "short cuts in bee-keeping," I shall give them from my own view-point—that of working for comb honey; not with 100 colonies, but with more than 1,000, in a climate such as is found only in the arid West.

If you intend to keep bees upon a large scale, establish a large home apiary and have ample shop and warehouse room where all work is done and supplies kept for the out-yards. Don't build a lot of useless honey-houses at each out-yard; but get the habit of using your wagon with a good sheet, which is always bee-tight if properly used.

Much valuable time is lost by taking all supplies from the wagon to a honey-house, then out to the bees; and by taking honey from the bees to a honey-house, to be again moved in a short time to the wagon. Better take your honey right to the wagons, keeping it perfectly bee-tight (if conditions require it); thus there is only one exposure to the bees. By this plan your load is ready to go home when you are.

If you intend keeping bees on a large scale, don't turn inventor; and don't adopt every new-fangled hive that comes along. I know there are many inventors who claim that if

their particular fussy plans were adopted universally, bee-keeping would be revolutionized.

In my opinion the poorest hives are of recent invention, and the best practical hive ever invented was that by Father Langstroth, 50 years ago—and "Glory be to his name!" Yes, the simple Langstroth hive, with Hoffman frames, and the more modern supers, are good enough. Whatever you use, have a complete uniformity of fixtures.

When it comes to the management of bees in all climates where they may be wintered out-of-doors, have your winter loss the previous autumn. This can be done by killing poor queens and doubling up until every colony has a vigorous queen, a hive full of young bees, and full of honey. Then in the spring, if conditions are normal, the bees will lead you along at a merry clip to keep up with *your* work, instead of your continually fussing with them to get them ready for *their* work.

In supering the bees, there are three in my crew: One wheels the supers from the wagon; another puts them on the hives; and the third man follows with a spirit-level and



M. A. GILL

a grape-basket full of little wedges (that have been previously prepared), and properly levels each hive.

In the care and management of swarming is where every bee-keeper is put to his wits' end to be equal to all emergencies. No two seasons are exactly alike, and any system must be varied to meet contingencies.

In locations where the last half of July and all of August have a sufficient flow to store surplus, it is safe to shake a whole apiary from May 25th to June 10th (varying the time as conditions vary), making, perhaps, from 75 percent to 100 percent increase, and seeing to it that all increase has young laying queens as soon as possible.

You may expect such an apiary in such a locality to come up to the close of the season with as much surplus honey as though there had been no increase—and you are the increase ahead; and, besides, the plan will enable you to place such yards "*hors-de-combat*" through the swarming season, and enable you to give your entire attention to yards where the main flow of honey is earlier.

Where you wish to control swarming, or increase rather, this can be done completely by the so-called shook-swarming method. With me, shook-swarming is the most feasible route I have found to the absolute control of increase. Any plan that requires any subsequent fussing with, is not practical with the man who is caring for hundreds of colonies and running on schedule time and visiting every colony every 6 days. I think many who have tried shook-swarming, and have condemned the plan, have mistaken superseding for

June 28, 1906

American Bee Journal

swarming in some cases, and in such a case it will always fail. It is surprising, sometimes, when a large percent is found superseding during the months of June, July and August, where the go-as-you-please plan is followed with regard to queens.

I am not going to try to cover the ground under my title, "Short Cuts in Bee-Keeping," for I believe that the most satisfactory and effective work in bee-conventions comes from the batteries that are always trained upon the question-box.

In recapitulation, I will say that preparedness, alertness and a complete mind-picture, as it were, of all conditions in each apiary; this, together with uniformity of fixtures, and a complete knowledge of your field and its flora, constitute the short cuts in bee-keeping, and all this means work.

M. A. GILL.

Mr. Baxter—The paper should be entitled, "Short Cuts to the Production of Comb Honey," because there are many things in the paper that are not applicable to extracted honey.

The President named the following committee:

Committee on Resolutions—W. H. Putnam, O. L. Hershiser and W. Z. Hutchinson.

Committee on Exhibits—M. Pettit, A. K. Ferris and E. J. Baxter.

Committee on Amendments to the Constitution—R. A. Holekamp, E. R. Root and George W. York.

Committee on Question-Box—R. L. Taylor, N. E. France and W. McEvoy.

(Continued next week.)



Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

Why Prefer Italians?—Rearing Queen Bees

I have recently begun to take an interest in bees, and have begun to read, make hives, etc., and the more I read and work with bees the more things I want to know. Perhaps you know the symptoms, and, hence, can diagnose my disease.

1. I judge (I can't recall how I got the impression) that you keep Italians (or Italian-blacks, or both). Why do you keep them? and why do you prefer them to Cyprians, Carniolans or Caucasians?

2. I read about placing "royal jelly" in queen-cells, etc. I don't know what "royal jelly" is—never saw it that I know of—hence, I don't know how to place royal jelly in queen-cells, and don't know where nor how to obtain it. I have read several little pamphlets on bees, and while they mention royal jelly, they do not explain what it is or how obtained.

3. Recently I have, for the first time, tried my hand at transferring bees from box-hives to frame hives. I transferred a colony to-day, and got stung only once, when I had gotten careless as I was finishing up. I divided 2 colonies, and as I wanted the bees to have queens, and as soon as possible, I selected pieces of comb with queen-cells about 2 or 3 to the colony, and put eggs and young larvae in the cells. The way I made some (eggs) stick was to put a little honey or pollen, and once or twice I touched the instrument used to get the eggs out to my tongue, and then to the bottom of the queen-cell; once I peeled out the thin skin inside the (worker) cell containing the egg, and stuck that to the pollen placed in the queen-cell. In placing the young larvae in queen-cells, I just removed them with the milky fluid in their cells with them, and it would hold them in the queen-cells. Please criticise the above methods of procedure, and indicate what was wrong in each, and the probability (and relative probability) of any, all, or each resulting in the rearing of a queen, and say whether any plan followed as indicated above would likely expedite the rearing of a queen by a queenless colony!

4. If you divide a colony and give one part (of course) only comb containing honey, pollen, eggs, larvae and brood in all stages, would such a portion undoubtedly rear themselves a queen?

I have lots of other questions I'd like to ask, but "do unto others as you would," etc., and I'm not quite sure I'd like to answer questions indefinitely, and over and over, and so thanking you for your kindness and patience, if you have read them, I will "ring off."

SEEKER.

ANSWERS.—1. I can answer your question in the fewest words by saying that I'm keeping bees for the sake of the honey, and I think I can get the most honey by trying to keep Italians. Please notice that

I don't say by keeping Italians, but by *trying* to keep them. That's what I've been doing most of the time for years, although for several years I've introduced no fresh Italian blood, but have bred from those colonies that have given best results in storing, no matter what the blood. That means that my bees are mostly grades, or crosses between Italians and blacks, although the Italian blood predominates. But for the last year or two they have become very cross. Partly for that reason, I expect to rear some queens from pure Italian stock, allowing them to mate with my grade drones, and see what the result will be. Perhaps a stronger reason for my doing so is that J. E. Crane of this country, and F. W. L. Sladen of England—two good authorities—say that by doing so I will get more honey than I would get by continuing my crosses alone; and also that it will give me more honey than I can get from pure Italian stock. I may say that my present bees are such hustlers that I have no special complaint to make against them except that they are so cross. It is just possible that the introduction of Caucasian blood might be as good or better than Italian, but at present our knowledge of Caucasians is very contradictory and hazy. Cyprians are ill-tempered, and Carniolans too much given to swarming, even if they were any better gatherers than Italians.

2. In your 3d question you speak of the "milky fluid" about young larvae. Well, that's the same as royal jelly, only it isn't called royal jelly except when in queen-cells, where you find it in much larger quantity. In other words, the material put in queen-cells to feed the royal larvae is called "royal jelly."

3. It's a little hard to understand just what you mean when you say you put 2 or 3 queen-cells in a hive and then put eggs and larvae in them. Probably you mean you took cell-cups; that is, the beginnings of queen-cells, which are something like the cups of acorns. I feel pretty safe in guessing that the bees refused to accept the preparations you made for them. Neither honey, nor pollen, nor human saliva would be likely to appeal to them as the proper thing to go into a queen-cell, and the great probability is that the eggs and larvae were unceremoniously hustled out. I do not know that eggs have ever been successfully transferred into queen-cells, and even if the bees would accept them it would be better to use the very small larvae, both because larvae will more readily remain in the cell, and because there is a gain in time. Just one case may have been successful, where you say you "peeled out the thin skin inside the worker-cell containing the egg." If you took enough of the cocoon to make a little cup, so the egg or larva was not in the least detached, it may be the bees accepted. But no pollen should have been put with it. Next time try putting in little royal jelly before putting in the larva, or else take the larva alone. You'll find plenty of royal jelly in queen-cells in a hive from which a prime swarm has lately issued.

4. In most cases the bees would probably desert, making the whole thing a failure. If imprisoned for 2 or 3 days, they would be likely to rear a queen. But a nucleus is not the proper place to have a queen-cell started if you want the resulting queen to be good for anything. A full colony is none too strong for such purpose.

There is not much likelihood that questions will become wearisome on account of sameness; the main point to look after is to safeguard the interests of the readers by not having too much with which they are already familiar from study of books on bee-keeping. There are questions galore arising after such books have been well studied, and they are always welcomed in this department, whether they can be answered or not. For it must be remembered that the stock of questions outnumbers that of answers.

Breeding from Good Queen, but Impurely Mated

On July 24, 1905, I received a queen from the Atlantic Coast, and to make sure not to have her killed, I took from a hybrid colony 2 frames of sealed brood and made a nucleus and put her in. I kept on feeding the nucleus until late in October. I also gave her more brood in August, and at the time I quit feeding her daily she had a rushing colony. The queen was a pretty one, and has proved a layer of the best, and her bees are good honey-gatherers. I asked the breeder to clip her, and on the cage was marked, "Clipped Queen." I did not examine her closely, thinking he had just clipped one under wing, for the sake of looks. All the bees were uniform in color that hatched from her brood. The queen was said to be a \$5.00 breeder.

In early spring, when cleaning out the hives, I did not closely examine her either, but clipped her the way I generally do, so flight was then impossible. She is still a good layer, and her bees fine honey-gatherers, but she turns out bees of all the colors of Joseph's coat.

1. Is it possible she has been able to fly, and mated a second time, last fall?

2. Or, is it possible that a queen not purely mated will for a time lay eggs that will produce brood that way?

3. The bees could fly all winter, and no brood has been given her since August. Could as many as over one-half of the bees be below the standard in color, or hybrids yet, from the brood given last August? That seems to me impossible, as she has, this spring, filled a 10-frame Langstroth hive with brood, and in many cases clear to the top-bar.

4. Would you advise me to breed from her on account of her good quality, in spite of her impure mating? I would have been glad to requeen all my colonies from her, if she had been purely mated.

WASHINGTON.

ANSWERS.—1. It is, to say the least, extremely improbable. The long journey in the mail would not have the effect to make a second mating necessary, as you suggest in your postscript.

2. Neither would she be likely to produce for a time bees uni-

American Bee Journal

formly marked and then go into the Joseph's coat business afterward.

3. No, it is not likely that the colony is at present more than half made up of bees from brood given last August or sooner.

There is a bare possibility that some time this spring a stray colony may have swarmed out, either in your own apiary or elsewhere, entering and uniting with this colony, thus accounting for the off-color bees. A more likely solution of the problem, however, is that the queen was superseded last fall, and the present queen is her daughter. You say that without examining her closely this spring

you clipped her the way you generally clip. So you are not sure that she did not have whole wings when you clipped her; and the probability is that your clipped queen was gone and this was a new queen still having wings entire.

4. If she produces bees of exceptional character as honey-gatherers, it might be well for you to breed from her in spite of the color of her bees. But it is hardly fully settled as yet just what is the character of her bees, for you can only pronounce full judgment after the colony is made up entirely of them, and throughout the spring and up to lately a good many of the old bees were in the hive.

to cut the foundation. The knife must be pressed straight down through the foundation and raised straight back again as quickly as possible to prevent the melting of too much wax, which will stick the foundation together. A little practice will enable anyone to cut without getting the ends of the foundation stuck together with melted wax.

To make fast work with this plan, the lamp should be arranged so that you can have the knife blade lying over the top of the chimney, getting hot while you are packing away the foundation you have cut, and refilling the box again. I have used this plan 2 years, and I can cut foundation at a very rapid rate. I don't think "locality" will interfere with this plan!

Auburndale, Wis. FRANK STOFLET.

Prospects Good for Honey.

Bees wintered poorly, but they are building up nicely now. Fruit-bloom has just gone and dandelions are in full blast. Raspberry and blackberry bloom will soon be here, with a splendid crop of white clover, but it will not bloom much for 2 or 3 weeks.

Barnard, Mo., May 13. S. A. MATSON.

No Swarming Yet—Hope Varies.

The spring began well, and the strong colonies required a second super about the middle of May, having filled a 10-frame Langstroth hive. Hope ran high, but rain set in, and it has rained until to-day, when it cleared off a little; but hope is now rising again. I have not had one swarm this spring, although the colonies were pretty strong in bees and brood the first part of April.

Grays River, Wash., May 23. O. K. RICE.

Bees Working Vigorously.

My bees came through the winter all right, but as a rule bees came out of winter quarters a little weak. Fruit-bloom and dandelions are on now, and the bees seem to work with great vigor.

I still have the bee-fever, and can't do without the American Bee Journal.

Darlington, Wis., May 28. JOHN CLINE.

Frost and Drouth—No Honey.

There will be no honey in this locality this year. Frost and drouth have done their work, and done it thoroughly. Grass is dying, and the hay crop is a failure. The scattering heads of white clover are as honeyless as red-top. Two frosts this week. This side of the earth must be a good many millions of tons lighter than it was a year ago, when we were drenched with rain almost every day. I am glad we have a big country.

W. J. DAVIS, 1st.

Youngsville, Pa., June 11.

Cutting Section Foundation.

I will give a fast plan of cutting foundation for sections—possibly a new way; anyhow, I have never seen the plan in print.

Make a miter-box as long as a sheet of foundation and a trifle wider, and 1 inch deep. Make as many saw-kerfs in it as you want to make pieces out of a sheet. (I make 5 pieces of a sheet foundation.) Pack one-half dozen sheets or more in the box, and see that they are packed in straight, get a long-blade knife, (preferably a thin blade), heat it over a lamp chimney, then proceed

Timothy Chaff for Packing Bees.

My bees and the white clover are both in excellent condition, so I am expecting a honey harvest. I lost 2 colonies (both were queenless) in wintering 140 packed with timothy chaff on the summer stands. I think it is the best packing that can be used.

Bethlehem, Iowa, May 16. J. C. DAVIS.

Capping-Box—Transferring Larvae.

On page 462, readers are invited to send in descriptions of anything in common use with them that is likely to be of general benefit. I haven't much to offer, but here it is for what it may be worth.

To make a cheap capping-box for a small apiary get 2 hive-bodies that have been in use 2 or more years; a sheet of excluder zinc, a sheet of tin, and strips to go around the hive-bottoms. Bevel the upper edge of 1 box on the inside, turn it over and nail the tin on the bottom, using the strips. Put a 25-cent faucet in one end, if you want to. Nail the perforated zinc on the bottom of the other box with the strips, lay a rest-board on the rabbets, and it is done, though it may be necessary to wax the corners of the lower box. The strips should be sawed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, the nails should be 4 d's, and a very little white lead should be under the tin.

To transfer larvae, use No. 30 wire a little more than an inch long and fastened to a little handle to which it stands at an angle of 45 degrees. About 1-16 of the end is bent to nearly a right angle. Since my eyes are losing their youth, I find it easier to transfer eggs than larvae. If put into polished cups, they are all right.

Otterville, Mo. E. W. DIEFENDORF.

Perhaps a Superseded Queen.

I have had some new experience, and would like to have some of the wise bee-men pass their opinion on it.

In the spring of 1905 I sent for a breeding queen along in July, and the 23d or 24th I received, to all appearance, a very fine queen, clipped as I had asked, but it did not show, so I thought he had clipped only one under wing, and did not examine that very closely. I introduced her to a 2-frame nucleus full of brood, and later gave her 2 more frames of sealed brood. She began to lay, and

having no field-bees, I fed right along to get her a strong colony for winter. The winter was mild, and the bees were on the wing every week all winter, and began gathering pollen February 14.

On April 16, 1906, I cleaned out all the hives and clipped all the queens of last summer's rearing, and also the one referred to above. So I am positive she could not fly after that time. The bees of her brood that hatched out in the fall were very fine, but I notice they are becoming more and more hybrids. The colony is strong, and have filled a 10-frame super (50 pounds), but they are all colors from 4 and 5-banded to pure black, and now the question is: Is it possible that this queen may have been able to take wing and mate a second time? It is the same queen all right.

Grays River, Wash., May 17. O. K. RICE.

False Indigo.

I enclose a sample of a honey-plant that blooms between fruit and clover. We call it "beaver brush." It grows along the creek-bottom in bunches, like the willows. It is hard wood, and just fills the interval between the fruit-bloom and white clover. It is a splendid honey and pollen plant.

Arden, Neb., June 3. W. H. MILLS.

[The enclosed sample is the False Indigo—*Amorpha fruticosa*—and belongs to the Pulse family. This is a very "sweet" family, containing the clovers, vetches, *Licaria*, lupines, and others of equal merit among bee-men.—C. L. WALTON.]

Too Cold and Dry for Bees.

We are having a cold June here so far, and it is so dry that the bees are barely making a living. I have not heard of a single new swarm here yet. White clover—our main honey-plant—is nearly killed out by the drouth. Unless we have rain soon, bees will have to be fed.

Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, June 12. J. W. STEIN.

Most Extraordinary Season

Up to the latter part of March the prospects were indeed for a phenomenal honey season here. Everybody thought that fortunes would be made this year, and consequently greater supplies of materials were laid in than in any previous season. From March 20th to 27th we had an exceedingly heavy rain—from 10 to 14 inches—which did much damage to the roads. Then began a spell of cold, cloudy and foggy weather, which lasted for just 9 weeks, in which time the sun was out for only a few minutes, if at all. The bees behaved themselves peculiarly. In some apiaries they swarmed before the heavy rains of March. I had 7 swarms before March 20, and 22 swarms from March 27, to April 21, and then none until May 22. In other apiaries they did not swarm at all, or began only the past few days.

Black sage began to bloom early, yet only a few flowers on each button, and no nectar to amount to anything. The nights have been cold; in fact, it is the most extraordinary season that we have ever seen here. I am of the opinion that we will not have an average honey-crop. During the past 3 days we have had sunshine, but the nights are still cold.

DR. PHIL. MAX BOELTE.

Valley Center, Cal., June 7.

Colonies Strong, and No Swarming

Bees are quite strong, and no swarming. A constant run of eccentric weather seems to extinguish the impulse—else starves it out. Conducive to great (in your mind) success to the new anti-swarm methods, may be.

Toledo, Ohio, June 18. E. E. HASTY.

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I pay highest market price for beeswax, delivered here, at any time, cash or trade. Make small shipments by express; large shipments by freight, always being sure to attach your name to the package. My large illustrated catalog is free. I shall be glad to send it to you.

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Has increased so much that we were forced to double our melting capacity
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Everything for the Apiary
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Prices of Queens, Italian and Caucasian:
 Untested in June, \$1 each; dozen, \$9. Tested in June, \$1.25 each; dozen, \$12. Selected Queens of any grade, 25 cents extra.

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None better at any price. Untested at 50c;
 Warranted at 75c; Tested at \$1.00. Discount on quantity.

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Money for Honey

We offer to the person producing the largest number of sections No. 1 comb honey from a colony headed by one of our "Pure Gold" Queens before Sept. 15th, 1906.....\$10.00 cash
 For 2nd largest number of sections.. 7.50 "
 For 3d " " " " " 5.00 "
 For 4th " " " " " 2.50 "
 Total cash prizes.....\$25.00

In addition to this offer we will pay 20 cents per pound for all prize honey for exhibition purposes.

We ship 200 "Pure Gold" Queens to a single customer in June, a well-known bee-keeper who knows our breeding stock.

Select Untested "Pure Gold" Queens\$1.00
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Our very finest Extra-Select Tested Breeders in 2-frame Nucleus f.o.b. Lincoln, Neb., \$10.
 Ask for our new Catalog.

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American Bee Journal

Bee-Keepers' Supplies

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PAGE & LYON MFG. CO.
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Have you secured your Hives, Sections, Foundation, Honey-Cans and Extractors yet? If not, you should not put it off any longer. Be prepared when the flow comes on. Let us assist you. We carry the largest stock of goods in the Middle West. The low freight-rates from

TOLEDO

Will save you money. We will buy your Honey and Beeswax, and pay highest market price. It will pay you to correspond with us when your crop is ready to market. No shipment too large for us. Carloads a specialty.

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OUR 70-PAGE CATALOG IS SENT FREE

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25A6t

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LOWEST PRICES

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Alternating, Massie, Langstroth and the Dovetail Hives

Our prices are very reasonable, and to convince you of such we will mail you our free illustrated and descriptive catalog and price-list upon request. We want every bee-keeper to have our Catalog. **SPECIAL DISCOUNTS** now. Write to-day.

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Queens of Moore's Strain of Italians

produce workers that fill the supers and are not inclined to swarm.

Stewart Smillie, Bluevale, Ont., Can., says:

"They fill the supers and are not so much inclined to swarm as others. I have been buying queens for 15 years, and your stock was the only one that was any good to gather honey."

Untested Queens, 75c each; six, \$4; dozen, \$7.50. Select Untested, \$1 each; six, \$5; dozen, \$9. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive circular free.

I am now filling orders by return mail, and shall probably be able to do so until the close of the season.

J. P. MOORE, R.F.D. 1 Morgan, Ky.
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Choice Queens

Caucasians—Untested, 75c; Tested, \$1.00. Italians and Carniolans—Untested, 60c; Tested, 75c. A postal card will bring my circular and full price-list for 1906.

CHAS. KOEPPEN,
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Yellow Caucasians Now Ready!

We have 50 Select, Untested, Yellow Caucasians, bred from an imported mother, ready for shipment on receipt of order. These Queens are very fine in form and true to the race type in every particular. Those who wish the "stingless bee" can be assured of pure stock. Price, \$1.50 each. Select Tested, July 1st, \$2.50.

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Station C. LINCOLN, NEB.
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Italian and Caucasian BEES, QUEENS, AND NUCLEI

Choice home-bred and imported stock. All Queens reared in full colonies.

Prices of Italians in MAY:

One Untested Queen	\$.90
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" Select Tested Queen	1.40
" Breeding Queen	2.20
1-comb nucleus (no queen)95
2 " " "	1.60
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Untested in May; all others ready now from last season's rearing. Safe arrival guaranteed.

For prices on Caucasians and larger quantities, and description of each grade of queen, send for free catalog. **J. L. STRONG**
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The Choicest of Tested Queens

By Return Mail—\$1.00 Each,

From our fine strain of 3-band Italians, that are unsurpassed as honey-gatherers. Try them; they will not disappoint you. Send for price-list.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.

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Most bee-keepers have been convinced that when time and material are figured, it pays to buy hives, and the best is not only as cheap, but—

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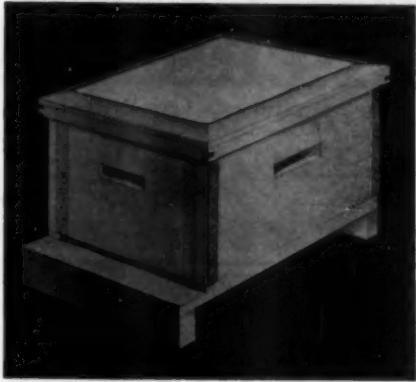
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will sell Special Summer Tourist Tickets to Canadian and New England Points, at one fare plus Two Dollars for Fifteen day limit, from Chicago, and one fare plus Four Dollars for Thirty day limit, from Chicago. Information given upon application to City Ticket Office, 107 Adams St., Chicago. 14—26A1t

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Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Supply Co.

JOHN DOLL & SON, PROPRIETORS

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Wanted

To sell lot of 300 empty 60-lb. capacity Honey-Cans. All in one lot, or less quantities. Cans are in first-class condition.

We are also in the market for Fancy Comb and Extracted Honey. Correspondence solicited.

Michigan White Clover Honey Co.

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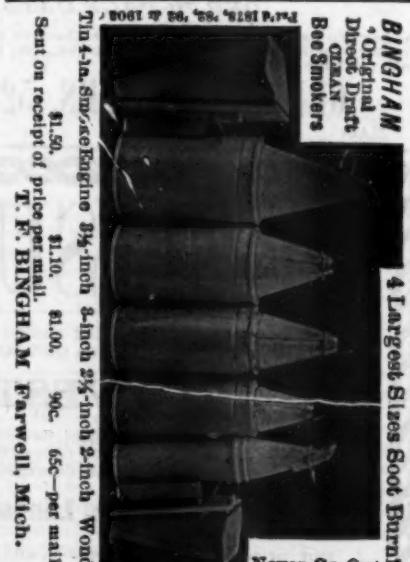
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To reduce my stock I will sell No. 1 White Polished Sections at \$8.00; No. 2, \$8.40—all sizes; plain, 25c less per 1000. Best White Pine Dovetail Hives, 8-frame, 1½-story, \$1.30; 10-frame, \$1.45. Great reduction in Smokers, Foundation, and all Apiarian Supplies. 24-lb. Shipping Cases, very nice, 13c; Quart Berry Baskets, \$2.75 per 1000. Send for free Catalog.

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14Etf Please mention the Bee Journal



Never Go Out
And last from 5 to 21 years

OTISVILLE, Pa., Jan. 18, 1904.
Dear Sir:—I have tried almost everything in the smoker line; 3 in the last 3 years. In short if I want any more smokers your new style is good enough for me. I thank the editor of Review for what he said of it. Those remarks induced me to get mine.

FRED PODNER,
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

No. 1 SECTIONS, per 1000, \$4.20; No. 2 Sections, per 1000, \$1.85. Root's Dovetail and Davz. Comb-Honey Hives, and all kinds of BEE-SUPPLIES at factory prices. Berry Boxes, etc. Italian Queens.

26A13t H. S. DUBY, St. Anne, Ill.

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Lowest Prices**

**Bee-Supplies
OF ALL KINDS**

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Sample copy free.

Our large, illustrated Price-List of Supplies free on application. Address,

The W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.

JAMESTOWN, N.Y.

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**Honey and
Beeswax**

CHICAGO, June 22.—The demand for honey, both comb and extracted, is slow. Fancy comb brings 15c per pound; No. 1, 14c; off grades, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 6@7c; amber, 5@6c. Beeswax, 30c. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 19.—The market for comb honey has been better for the past two weeks than at any time during the past season. Prices are firm on account of the scarcity. We are getting 15@16c for fancy white clover; 14@15c for No. 1, and 13@14c for amber. Buckwheat, 13c. Extracted honey is in good demand at following prices: White clover in barrels brings 6@7c; amber, 5@5@6c; in cans every grade from 1@1@1c higher. Beeswax is firm and in good demand at 28 and 30c.

The above are our selling prices, not what we pay. GRIGGS BROS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—Fancy white clover comb brings 16c; No. 1, 14c; demand exceeds the supply; fancy white western comb brings 14@15c; amber grades in poor demand at 12c. Best grade of extracted honey brings 8@9c in 60-pound cans; amber, 6c. Good average beeswax sells here for \$3 per 100 pounds. WALTER S. PODUER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—There is no new honey arriving in this market as yet, and so few lots of old honey that we cannot establish any price. Some little lots of Southern extracted honey have arrived in barrels. We quote: New Southern extracted, light amber, 6@7c; amber, 6c. Beeswax selling freely at 29c. We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

NEW YORK, May 8.—There is still some demand for comb honey, mostly for fancy grades, which are selling at from 14@15c per pound; off grades in no demand and prices are irregular, ranging from 8@12c, according to quality; sufficient supply to meet demand. Extracted is in fair demand, mostly from California, of which there seems to be abundant supply of all grades. We quote: White, 6@7c; light amber, 6c; dark, 5@5@6c, according to quality and quantity. Beeswax scarce and firm at 28@30c. HILDRETH & SIEGELKEN.

Headquarters for Bee-Supplies

At Root's Factory Prices

Complete Stock for 1906 now on hand.
FREIGHT-RATES FROM CINCINNATI
are the LOWEST, ESPECIALLY
for the SOUTH

as 'most all freight now goes through Cincinnati.
Prompt Service is what I practice.
You will Satisfaction Guaranteed
SAVE MONEY BUYING FROM ME. Catalog mailed free.
Send for same.

Let me book your Order for **QUEENS** bred in separate apiaries
the GOLDEN YELLOWS, CARNIOLANS, RED CLOVERS and CAUCASIANS.

For prices, refer to my catalog, page 29.

C. H. W. WEBER CINCINNATI
...OHIO...
Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The demand for extracted honey has brightened up within the past 30 days. However, there is so much of last season's crop still unsold, which tends to hold down the price. There is no material change in prices since our last quotation. We quote amber in barrels at 5@6c. No new white clover extracted honey on the market as yet. New crop of comb honey finds ready sale at 14@15c. Choice yellow beeswax, 30c, delivered here. THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

DENVER, Feb. 5—Owing to the mild weather the demand for honey has not been as good as usual at this time of year. We are quoting strictly No. 1 white alfalfa comb honey at \$3.35 to \$3.75 per case of 24 sections; off grade and light amber at \$3 to \$3.30. White extracted alfalfa in 60-pound cans, 7@8@9c; light amber, 6@7@8c. Beeswax, 24c for clear yellow. THE COLO. HONEY-PRODUCERS' ASSN.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.—The honey market here is bare, no new honey in market yet. The market is about \$3.25 per case on fancy white. Extracted, 5@6c. On account of the warm weather and heavy receipts of fruits, the inquiry for honey is dropping off, but we believe with the advent of new honey there will be a good demand for same. C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The demand for comb honey is slow, prices obtained are the same. Stock on hand seems to be sufficient to supply the wants. Quote fancy white, 14@16c. Amber extracted in barrels, 5@6c; in cans, 36c more; fancy white clover in 60-lb. cans, 7@8@9c cents; Southern, equal to white clover in color, from 6@7c. Bright yellow beeswax, 30c. C. H. W. WEBER.

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Yellow Sweet Clover Seed

1 lb., postpaid, 30c; 5 lbs., by express, at purchaser's expense, \$1.00; 100-lb. lots, 15c per lb. A. L. AMOS,
26A4t Rt. 1. COMSTOCK, NEBR.

FOR SALE

EXTRACTED HONEY

Write for prices. State quantity and kind wanted. Samples free.

BEESWAX—Will pay Spot Cash and full market value all the year. Write us when you have any to dispose of.

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FOR SALE
Second Hand Empty 60-pound HONEY-CANS
—two in a crate. In lots of 10, 40, per crate; 25 or more crates, at 35c per crate.

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20Atf 51 Walnut St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN
Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

M. H. HUNT & SON,
BELL BRANCH, WAYNE CO., MICH

STANDARD BRED QUEENS.

BUCKEYE STRAIN RED CLOVER
GOLDEN ITALIANS.

By Return Mail. Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

PRICES

	ONE	SIX	TWELVE
Untested	\$0.75	\$4.00	\$7.50
Select Untested	1.00	5.00	9.00
Tested	1.50	8.00	15.00
Select Tested	2.00	10.00	18.00

Select Breeders, each
Two-frame Nucleus and nice Queen

\$3.00
3.00

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No. 51 WALNUT ST.,

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American Bee Journal

Boss Sections from the Section Bosses

We Have Section Bosses—

Not the kind you find on the Railroad; but genuine, capable honey-section overseers. They are mechanics who have spent a score of years just learning how to make the best Sections—**Lewis Sections**.

Years of study and Constant Vigilance

Over the delicate, intricate machinery means that every crate of **Lewis Sections** is perfect. Each day and each hour these section specialists personally inspect our machines and examine the output. This keeps **Lewis Sections** uniformly perfect.

Ah, That's the Secret!

Now you have it. That's the reason

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G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis. Smithville, Ga.
Gentlemen:—I am anxious to use your sections, for I consider them the best sections made, at any rate they are good enough for me. Yours truly,

R. P. JOHNSON.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis. Rome, Pa.
Gentlemen:—I think the sections the best I ever saw. Yours truly, W. J. HILL.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis. Oakland, Mo.
Gentlemen:—Your hives fit perfectly and your sections are simply superb.

folded packages of 500 without breaking one, and I cannot say that of others I have used.
Yours truly,
GEORGE BROWN.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis. Grand View, Iowa.
Gentlemen:—I have received those sections in good shape and I am well pleased with same. They are all right in every way. I shall recommend your bee-supplies to other bee-keepers. I think you make better goods than any other firm in the world. Accept my thanks.

Yours truly, GEO. B. McDaniels.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis. Deerfield, Iowa.
Gentlemen:—I want to say that I consider your make of sections the nearest perfect of any I have ever had. I have

folded packages of 500 without breaking one, and I cannot say that of others I have used.
Yours truly,
GEORGE BROWN.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis. Kenton, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—The goods are simply fine in every respect. We have compared a few of the No. 1 sections bought of another firm which we carried over from last season, with your No. 2, and find that the No. 2 are superior.

Yours truly, NORRIS & ANSPACH.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis. Centralia, Kan.
Gentlemen:—Everybody wants Lewis sections.
Yours truly, A. W. SWAN.

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